THE

WEEKLY MAGAZINE,

OR

EDINBURGH AMUSEMENT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22. 1778.

Some Obſervations on the Climate of Ruſſia, *and the* Northern Countries: *With a View of the Flying Mountains at* Zarſko Sello, *near* St Peterſburgh. *In a Letter to the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of* Durham, *from* John Glen King, D. D. F. R. S. *and* A. S.

RUSSIA, the author aſſures us, is a country ſo riſing and flouriſhing under the auſpices of the preſent reigning ſovereign, that it muſt attract the attention and admiration of mankind in many important points of view. He has therefore thought proper to communicate his obſervations on the climate and other peculiarities of the country, which, tho' they may not have wholly eſcaped the notice of travellers, have never been ſo accurately deſcribed. The facts he mentions are as follow:

The cold, he ſays, in Ruſſia, during the months of December, January, and February, is uſually from 40 to 52 degrees below the freezing point: when a perſon walks out in ſevere weather, the cold makes the eyes water, and that water freezing hangs in little icicles on the eye-laſhes. As the common peaſants uſually wear their beards, you may ſee them hanging at their chin like a ſolid lump of ice. The parts of the face which are expoſed are very liable to be frozen: the perſon himſelf does not know when the freezing begins; but is commonly told of it by ſomebody who calls to him to rub his face with ſnow, the uſual way to thaw it. The part which has once been frozen, is ever after more liable to be frozen again.

When the thermometer ſtands at 25 degrees below 0, boiling water thrown into the air by an engine, ſo as to ſpread, falls down perfectly dry, formed into ice. A pint bottle of common water has been frozen into a ſolid piece of ice in an hour and a quarter. A bottle of ſtrong ale in an hour and a half; but in this ſubſtance there is always about a tea-cup full in the middle unfrozen, which is as ſtrong and inflammable as brandy or ſpirits of wine.

Prince Orloff, Maſter of the Ordnance to her Imperial Majeſty, filled a bomb-ſhell with water, and then ſtopped up the hole very cloſely with a plug; and, as ſoon as the congelation began, the contents of the ſhell, ſwelling, iſſued out by the ſide of the plug, like a ſmall fountain. He then cauſed the hole of the

bomb-ſhell to be faſtened up with a ſcrew, and in twenty minutes the froſt burſt the ſhell with ſuch violence, that ſome of the pieces flew to the diſtance of four or five yards. Yet, ſevere as the cold is, ſeldom any body ſuffers from it, except the very pooreſt of the people in St Peterſburgh, who, in all capitals, are the greateſt ſufferers.

In Ruſſia the method of warming the houſes is by an oven conſtructed with ſeveral flues: theſe ovens conſume a very ſmall quantity of wood, and yet ſerve for the ordinary people to prepare their food by. They put a very moderate faggot into them, and ſuffer it to burn only till the thickeſt black ſmoak is evaporated; they then ſhut down the chimney, to retain all the reſt of the heat in the chamber, which keeps in the heat for twenty-four hours, and is commonly ſo warm, that they ſit with very little covering, eſpecially children, who are uſually in their ſhirts. In the ſevereſt weather a Ruſſian would think it ſtrange to ſit in a room where the cold condenſed his breath ſufficiently to render it viſible, as it commonly does in England in froſty weather: and yet they feel no inconvenience from this heated air, for Peterſburgh is reckoned as wholeſome a place as any city in Europe. The Ruſſians, when they go out, are cloathed ſo warmly, that they bid defiance to froſt and ſnow; the wolf and the bear lend them their fur, as well as ſeveral other creatures; the fox, the ſquirrel, and the ermine: but none contribute ſo much to ſupply this warmth as the hare and the ſheep. The poorer women line their cloaks with hare-ſkin; and the men have a dreſs made of ſheep-ſkin with the wool turned inwards. On their heads they wear a fur cap, and they are very careful to cover their legs and feet, not only with warm ſtockings, but with boots lined with fur, or a quantity of flannel which they wrap ſeveral times round them. Yet, in the ſevereſt cold, you will ſee them go with their neck and breaſt quite open and expoſed.

The winters ſeem very long in theſe northern climates, the whole ſurface of the ground being covered with ſnow for ſix months or upwards; it is however certain that they enjoy many advantages which are peculiar to the nature of their ſituation.

The firſt is, their facility and expedition in travelling. Their carriages, for the winter ſeaſon, are ſledges, made with a frame at the bottom ſhod with iron like ſkates; the friction and reſiſtance of which are ſo ſmall as to move with almoſt as much eaſe as a boat in ſtill water. They do not keep any road with the ſledges, but make their way indifferently over rivers and bogs, and ſometimes travel by a compaſs. The ſtrong northern light, and the reflection of the ſnow, generally afford a light ſufficient to travel by when there is no moon.

The late Empreſs Elizabeth had a ſledge, which I have ſeen, made with two complete little rooms in it, in one of which was a bed. The common travelling equipage, for perſons of condition, is made large enough to lie at length in, and when the bed or matraſs is rolled up, it makes a ſeat to ſit upon. The accommodations on the road are, indeed, very poor; but travellers take proviſions with them, and travel by night as well as by day.

Another advantage peculiar to the northern climates is, the preſerving proviſions by the froſt. Froſt alters the quality and taſte of whatever is preſerved by it leſs than any other. Mr Swallowe, his Majeſty's conſul-general in Ruſſia, having occaſion one winter to go from Peterſburgh to Moſcow, where eels are a great rarity, he ordered ſome to be taken before he ſet out on his journey to carry as a preſent. As ſoon as they were taken out of the water, they were thrown upon the ground to be frozen; they appeared quite dead, and almoſt a piece of ice: they were then packed up in the uſual manner with ſnow; and when he arrived at Moſcow, which was in four days, the eels being thrown into cold water, and ſo thawed before they were dreſſed, diſcovered evident marks of life in them, and ſoon perfectly recovered. Veal frozen at Archangel, and brought to Peterſburgh, is eſteemed the fineſt they have. It is curious to ſee, during the winter, the vaſt ſtacks of ſheep, fiſh, and other animals, piled up in the markets for ſale. Poultry killed in October are kept in tubs packed up with ſnow during the winter, and uſed occaſionally; by this means they ſave their food. Things thawed in cold water preſerve their flavour; but hot water produces an almoſt immediate putrefaction. If a frozen cabbage be thawed by cold water, it is

freſh as if juſt gathered; but if thawed by fire or hot water, it becomes ſo rancid it cannot be eaten.

One of the chief amuſements in Ruſſia is, that of riding in a light open ſledge for pleaſure. Skating may be mentioned as another. But of all the winter diverſion of the Ruſſians, that of ſliding down a hill is the moſt univerſal. They make a track on the ſide of a ſteep hill: then, at the verge of the hill, ſitting on a little tray, they deſcend with aſtoniſhing velocity. The Ruſſians are ſo fond of this diverſion, that at Peterſburgh, having no hills, they raiſe artificial mounts, where all the people, young and old, rich and poor, partake of the ſport.

The late Empreſs Elizabeth was ſo fond of this diverſion, that at her palace of ZARSKO SELLO, ſhe had artificial mounts, of a very ſingular conſtruction, made for this purpoſe. Theſe have obtained the name of *The Flying Mountains*, and conſiſt of five mounts, the higheſt 30 feet. The momentum with which they deſcend this, carries them over the ſecond, which is ſomewhat lower, and ſo on to the laſt. The plate that accompanies this letter gives a more perfect repreſentation than can be conveyed in words: we therefore refer to the original.

In winter the employment of the common people is threſhing corn, making their cloaths, felling timber, and cutting wood for firing. They alſo go a-hunting, and by means of ſnow-ſhoes and a pole in their hands, they run or rather ſkate over the ſnow faſter than the game they purſue, and ſo run it down.

They have alſo a method of fiſhing in the winter peculiar to themſelves. The ingenuity of the operation conſiſts in the contrivance of dragging their nets under the ice.

The light nights are very remarkable at Peterſburgh, where one may ſee to read and write at midnight, unleſs it be cloudy, for full two months.

[This is a moſt extraordinary letter, written with uncommon elegance, and with an attention ſo minute as ſcarcely to ſuffer any peculiarity to eſcape notice.]

On the Riſe, Progreſs, and Influence of the NATIONAL DEBT: *Addreſſed to the Rev. Dr* Wilſon, *by* Catharine Macaulay.

THE national debt, my friend, and the introduction of the funds in this country, has proved a wheel of ſuch importance in the ſtate-machine, and has ſo powerful an influence over the manners and liberties of the people of Great Britain, that it will be neceſſary to enter into a detail of the riſe, the progreſs, and the nature of this diabolical engine, which has long threatened to put a final end to the proſperity of our country.

Though it is not probable that any preexiſting aſſembly ſhould have foreſeen all the inconveniencies which have ariſen from the practice of borrowing and funding, or that future parliaments would run ſuch ſenſeleſs lengths in practices which, from the beginning, threatened formidable conſequences; yet the borrowing money on public credit, on the reaſon that it would introduce a prodigality in the management of the public concerns, was a meaſure too ruinous even for the corrupt parliaments in Charles the Second's time to comply with.

James II. my friend, with all his faults, was a frugal prince: the revenue ſettled by parliament, on his firſt coming to the throne, was more than ſufficient to defray the expences of his government; therefore, that bold ſtroke of policy, which delivered up the purſe and the credit of the nation into the hands of the prince, was reſerved for the immortal William, and his whig partizans.

When the prince of Orange, ſays a cotemporary writer, was raiſed to the throne, and a general war began in theſe parts of Europe, the king and his counſellors thought it would be ill policy to commence his reign with heavy taxes on the people, who had lived long in eaſe and plenty, and might be apt to thing their deliverance too dearly bought; and money being wanted to ſupport the war, which even the convention which put the crown on his head, were very unwilling he ſhould be engaged in, Burnet, biſhop of Saliſbury, is ſaid to have propoſed the expedient, which he had learned in Holland, of raiſing money on the ſecurity of taxes, which were only ſufficient to pay a large intereſt.

Burnet, my friend, was not the only perſon whom the Dutch ſchool of financing had rendered proficients in the certain way of ruining the independence of the people. As I obſerved before, the ſame expedient, on the ſame authority, was propoſed to Charles II. but neither the art nor the influence of that prince could carry the fatal point, even with a

very venal and corrupt parliament; but, fays our author, the motives which prevailed on the people at this time to fall in with the project, were many and plaufible; for, fuppofing, as the miniſters induſtrioufly gave out, that the war could not laſt above one or two campaigns at moſt, it might be carried on with very moderate taxes, and the debts accruing would, in proceſs of time, be eaſily cleared after a peace; when the bait of large intereſt would draw in a great number of thoſe whoſe money, by the dangers and difficulties of trade, lay dead upon their hands; and whoever were lenders to the government, would, by ſureſt principle, be obliged to ſupport it; beſides, the men of eſtates could not be perſuaded, without time and difficulty, to have thoſe taxes laid on their lands, which cuſtom hath ſince made ſo familiar; and it was the buſineſs of ſuch as were then in power to cultivate a monied intereſt, becauſe the gentry of the kingdom did not reliſh thoſe notions in government to which the king, who had imbibed his politics in his own country, was thought to give too much way.

When this expedient of anticipations and mortgages was firſt put in practice, artful men in office and credit began to conſider what uſes it might be applied to, and ſoon found it was likely to prove the moſt fruitful ſeminary, not only to eſtabliſh a faction they intended to ſet up for their own ſupport, but likewiſe to raiſe vaſt wealth for themſelves in particular, who were to be the managers and directors in it.

It was manifeſt that nothing could promote theſe two deſigns ſo much as burdening the nation with debts, and giving encouragement to lenders; for, as to the firſt, it was not to be doubted that monied men would be always firm to the party of thoſe who adviſed the borrowing upon ſuch good ſecurity, and with ſuch exorbitant premiums and intereſt; and every new ſum lent took away as much power from the landed men as it added to theirs: ſo that the deeper the kingdom was engaged, it was ſtill the better for them. Thus a new eſtate and property ſprung up in the hands of mortgagees, to whom every houſe and foot of land in the kingdom paid a rent-charge free of all charges and defalcations, and purchaſed at leſs than half the value; ſo that the gentlemen of eſtates in effect were but tenants to theſe new landlords, many of whom were able in time to force the election of boroughs out of the hands of thoſe who had been the old proprietors and inhabitants: this was arrived to ſuch a height, that a very few years more of war and funds would have clearly caſt the balance on the monied ſide.

As to the ſecond, this project of borrowing on funds was of mighty advantage to thoſe who were the managers of it, as well as to their friends and dependants; for, funds proving often deficient, the government was obliged to ſtrike tallies for making up the reſt, which tallies were ſometimes (to ſpeak in the merchants' phraſe) at about 40 per cent. diſcount; at this price, thoſe who were in the ſecret bought them up, and then took care to have that deficiency ſupplied in the next ſeſſion of parliament, by which they doubled their principal in a few months; and, for the encouragement of lenders, every new project of lotteries or annuities propoſed ſome further advantage either as to intereſt or premium.

The pernicious practice of borrowing upon remote funds, my friend, neceſſarily produced a brood of uſurers, brokers, and ſtock-jobbers, who preyed upon the vitals of their country; and from this fruitful ſource venality overſpread the land; corruption, which, under the government of bad princes, had maintained a partial influence in the adminiſtration of public affairs, from the period of the revolution, was gradually formed into a ſyſtem, and inſtead of being regarded with abhorrence, and ſeverely puniſhed, as in former times, received the countenance of the whole legiſlature; and every individual began openly to buy and ſell his intereſt in his country, without either the fear of ſhame or penalty. In addition to this national evil, all the ſources of juſtice were ſo groſsly polluted by the partiality of party, that every miſdemeanour of a public nature eſcaped both cenſure and puniſhment; whig and tory reciprocally lending their aſſiſtance to the cauſe, to protect the individuals of their party from the juſt reſentment of their country, and the proſecution of the adverſe faction.

From the period of the revolution to the year 1709, it had been the common practice of government to run the nation in debt, that is, for the parliament to grant more money to the crown than they could raiſe within the year. One

debt, without an entire change in the ſyſtem of œconomy, naturally produces many; the neceſſities of the ſtate increaſing every year, every probable meaſure was purſued to facilitate the loan of money, and to introduce a credit founded on paper currency, which was to make up for the deficiency of real treaſure, King William's wars having drained the kingdom of the greater parts of its bullion.

Purſuant to this ſcheme, in 1693 a bank was eſtabliſhed on the principle of a tranſferable fund, and a circulation by bill, on the credit of a large capital. As there are never wanting in any ſociety individuals ready to adopt any meaſure, or forward any ſcheme which promiſes even a temporary ſelf-intereſt, 500,000 l. was immediately ſubſcribed, as a fund of ready money to circulate one million at eight per cent. which million was to be lent to the government, and the ſubſcribers were incorporated by the name of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, under a proviſo, that at any time after the firſt day of Auguſt, 1711, upon a year's notice, and the re-payment of the 1,200,000 l. the ſaid corporation ſhould ceaſe.

Of all human errors, the errors of government are the ſeldomeſt corrected: inſtead of avoiding thoſe meaſures which, during William's adminiſtration, had ſo evidently impoveriſhed the nation, rage for war and conqueſt infected our councils the greateſt part of Queen Anne's reign; in proportion to the increaſing expences of the war, the difficulty of raiſing ſupplies yearly increaſed; and the commons, inſtead of paying off any part of the national debt, and getting rid of a ſwarm of ſtock-jobbers and tax-gatherers, which preyed on the vitals of the commonwealth, this ſeſſion voted an enlargement of the bank almoſt to three millions, and prolonged the duration of the company to 21 years: the terms obtained for theſe advantages were, 400,000 l. at ſix per cent. and the circulation of 2,400,000 l. in Exchequer bills.

An Account of a WAR *between the* Indians *and the* Engliſh, *in* America, *in the laſt Century.*

SETTING aſide the religious diſputes among the people themſelves, all our colonies in New-England continued in profound peace, and daily increaſing in population till the year 1675, during all which time Philip, king of the Wampanongs, had been meditating revenge againſt the Engliſh, and endeavouring to draw all the neighbouring Indian nations into a confederacy againſt them. As he now thought his project ripe for execution, he began hoſtilities againſt Plymouth colony, ſoon after the beginning of that year; whereupon an army was raiſed by the confederated colonies to oppoſe him. On their approach he marched off with all his people, from his uſual reſidence at Cape Hope, and poſted himſelf in a ſwamp on Pocaſſet-neck, between Rhode Iſland and Monument bay, where he was ſoon after ſurrounded by the Engliſh army, who thought to have reduced him by famine, having blockaded all the paſſages, except upon one ſide, where was a deep river; but he, having firſt prepared ſome rafts of timber, paſſed over this river in the night time with all his people, about 100 excepted, who ſurrendered at diſcretion.

The confederated Indians then fell upon the Engliſh out ſettlements, and cruelly murdered great numbers of people round all the colonies; and even ſeveral parties of the troops were drawn into ambuſcades, and either all cut off, or ſuffered great loſs before they could eſcape or be relieved; but one of the moſt bloody and deſperate actions happened towards the end of the year, when the Engliſh were informed that a large body of Indians had fortified themſelves upon an iſland in the middle of a large ſwamp about ſixteen miles up the country; and as from thence they might have done great miſchiefs in the winter, when the Engliſh forces could not keep the field, they reſolved to diſlodge them, tho' the iſland was not without difficulty acceſſible but by one paſs. Accordingly Gen. Winſlow marched with a conſiderable army, being directed to the path by a Chriſtian Indian they had along with them. This path they briſkly marched alongſt in the midſt of a continual fire from the enemy, and, arriving at the iſland, beat the Indians from one entrenchment to another, till they had driven them quite off the iſland; after which they demoliſhed all the works raiſed by the Indians, and returned in triumph to Boſton. In this action no leſs than 20 Indian ſachems, and about 700 of their warriors, were killed, beſides a great number of women and children, and

300 of their warriors died afterwards of their wounds; but as the Indians had defended themſelves with great bravery, there were ſix of the Engliſh captains, and 85 ſoldiers, killed, and 250 officers and ſoldiers wounded.

Notwithſtanding this fignal defeat, as the Indians received reinforcements and ſupplies of arms and ammunition from the French at Canada, though it was then a time of profound peace between the two nations, they continued to do a great deal of miſchief during the reſt of the winter, by deſtroying ſeveral towns and many plantations, and killing, or carrying into captivity, men, women, and children; nay, they even attacked and killed ſeveral men of Medfield, within twenty miles of Boſton. But when the ſpring came on, ſo that the Engliſh forces could keep the field, they were beaten every where, and great numbers of them were killed; and as they had every where neglected to plant or provide any corn for themſelves, and as their friends the French could not ſupply them with any, a famine began to prevail among them, which obliged many of them to ſue for peace; ſo that King Philip found his affairs would be irretrievable if he could not prevail on the Maquas, or Mohawks, to join with him.

For this purpoſe he went himſelf to ſolicit their aſſiſtance; but finding them unmoveable, he bethought himſelf of this ſtratagem. Walking out alone in their woods, and meeting two of their men, he murdered them both; he then ran with the utmoſt expedition to their king, and told him, that in ſuch a wood he had ſeen ſome Engliſh ſoldiers murder two of his people. Upon this, the King of the Maquas fell into a great rage, and ſwore he would be revenged; and the ſtratagem would have probably had the deſired effect, had not one of the men, unluckily for Philip, ſo far recovered, as to be able to tell who it was that murdered his companion, and wounded him. In conſequence of this information, Philip, with difficulty, made his eſcape, and the Maquas declared againſt him. This rendered his affairs quite deſperate, and obliged him to return again to the coaſt near Rhode Iſland, where he lurked about with a few attendants from ſwamp to ſwamp for ſome time; yet, ſo determined was he never to make peace with the Engliſh, that he killed one of his own friends for only propoſing it, which induced another of them to go over to Rhode Iſland and inform Capt. Church how he might be ſurpriſed. Philip ſuſpected the treachery of his friend as ſoon as he miſſed him; but before he could move from the ſwamp, it was ſurrounded by Capt. Church with a party from Rhode Iſland, and he was, in attempting to make his eſcape, ſhot dead by one of the Engliſh Indians Auguſt 12. 1676.

Thus died this prince, who, for his conduct and addreſs, as well as for his courage and reſolution, deſerved a better fate; and his whole nation was, in a great meaſure, cut off by that very people whom his father had received and cheriſhed as his friends, and as aſſiſtants to him againſt his enemies: But his death did not preſently reſtore peace to our colonies; for by King Philip's war, the Indians upon the north eaſt were encouraged to attack the inhabitants of New Hampſhire and Maine, where they did great miſchief, and continued their ravages till ſome time after Philip's death, when the Maſſachuſett's colony ſent a large body of forces to the aſſiſtance of their countrymen, who, coming by ſurpriſe upon 400 Indians, as they were plundering and burning one of the planter's houſes, ſurrounded them ſo as to oblige them all to ſurrender themſelves priſoners, which diſpoſed their countrymen to give ear to terms of peace; and about three months after King Philip's death, a treaty of peace was concluded by which theſe two colonies obliged themſelves to give them a certain quantity of corn yearly, by way of quit-rent for the lands they had taken poſſeſſion of. In this war it was computed that at leaſt 3000 Indians, and about 340 Engliſh periſhed; and it was remarked, as it may probably be in every war we have with the Indians, that they had much the better of us in firing; for as they are obliged daily to make uſe of their fire arms for procuring themſelves food and other neceſſaries, they are much better marksmen than our people; we ſhould always, therefore, run in upon them as ſoon as poſſible; conſequently, our ſoldiers ſhould be all provided with good ſwords or ſabres, and if they were taught the uſe of the target, it would be no bad defence againſt the ſeveral weapons commonly uſed by the Indians; though the ſkrewed bayonet be a very good weapon for a body of men, whilſt they can keep in cloſe order, it is, when they are obliged to break, and to

engage man to man, which is often the caſe in an American war, a ridiculous inſtrument, becauſe an active, dexterous enemy may eaſily parry, and get within its point, and the ſoldier cannot then have time to draw his ſword before he is ſtabbed, or cut down by his adverſary.

The following Letter was printed in the year 1673, *and many Copies of it diſperſed among the Commanders of the* Engliſh *fleet.*

DEAR COUSIN,

GOING yeſterday to your father's houſe, partly to ſee him, but chiefly to learn when he heard from you, and what news was lately from the fleet, he told me, you were in health, the fleet near ready to ſail, and then ſhewed me a letter he was juſt ready to ſend you, wherein, amongſt other things, I found theſe words:

"Have a care of yourſelf; be not foolhardy, by venturing too far in the fight; there are ſhips enough to beat the Dutch without yours; and captains enough in the fleet, who will prudently ſhew you the way to keep furtheſt off when danger is higheſt, and then you need not fear the aſperſion of a coward, as long as you have good company: therefore, I ſay again, be wiſely cautious; for your death would certainly break the heart of my daughter, and bring my gray hairs with ſorrow to the grave."

I had ſcarce patience to read out ſo much without tearing the letter into a thouſand pieces, and I could not forbear ſuch language as did but ill agree with the friendſhip between us: If you are, ſaid I, ſo mighty fond of your ſon, ſend for him home preſently, and let him run no other danger than what he may meet in a London-tavern or bawdy-houſe; when he has a mind to fight, let bowls be his bullets, and broad oaths and curſes his gun-powder; at other times, let him have nothing elſe to do, but treat his wife, or, as the faſhion is, his wench, at the play-houſe, Hyde-park, or Spring gardens. As ſoon as I had vented my paſſion, and grew calm, I ſo far convinced your father of his fault, that himſelf burnt his letter; and deſired me to write one more ſuitable to my own inclination.

According to that little notice I have taken of ſea matters, I think our captains in general (and you amongſt the reſt), rather need a ſpur than a curb, when you are going to fight; and therefore, quite contrary to the former advice, I will ſet before your eyes the injuſtice, and the danger, that attends a cowardly commander.

1. He robs the king and kingdom, not only of the money he himſelf receives, but likewiſe of ſo much as the whole charge of the ſhip, with proviſions and wages, amounts to, by rendering the ſame of no juſt uſe when it ſhould do the king's ſervice; he murders all thoſe gallant men who are ſlain by the enemy, and loſes thoſe ſhips which fall into their hands for want of being well ſeconded; he betrays his own party to the enemy, by keeping back the expected aſſiſtance; and the weakening of us, and the helping of them, is all one; nay, as if he had received a bribe to do miſchief, he fires both over, and into the ſhips of his friends; ſo helping both ways to bring them to ruin, he completes in himſelf the character of a traitor. By theſe means it is our battles are loſt, or at leaſt ſo balanced, when they might have been won, that after a fight, the enemy, ſooner than we, are in a condition of diſputing the victory. No common highway robber is half ſo great a rogue as that officer who takes wages, and dares not, or does not, fight bravely when there is an occaſion.

2. As he largely contributes to the loſs of the battle, ſo he hazards doubly his own loſs: for it is obſervable, I am ſure, in land-fights, that where one is killed ſtanding ſtiffly his ground, five are deſtroyed in the running away; and I am told, in your ſea-fights too, you loſe moſt men when you fight at greateſt diſtance from the enemy. But then, beſides the danger from the enemy, the coward has more reaſon to be afraid of his friends, they being likely to hate him the moſt, who before had the beſt eſteem for him; and a gallows may eaſily catch him at home, whom a bullet abroad could not reach: ſo that to him may be well applied our Saviour's ſaying, *He that will ſave his life ſhall loſe it.*

3. His fear impeaches the Divine Providence, which chiefly glories to exerciſe itſelf in times and places of moſt imminent hazard. I know ſome valiant men, who have come off unwounded from the heat of at leaſt twenty battles; God oftentimes makes thoſe places ſafeſt where we apprehend the moſt danger, and thoſe moſt dangerous we think moſt ſecure.

Thus, my dear couſin, you ſee a coward with a commiſſion is neither a good ſubject, a good Chriſtian, nor a good or wiſe man, in any ſhape; but muſt be, of neceſſity, a traitor to the king, a thief to his country, a murderer to his own party, and conſequently deteſted of God and man. Conſult therefore your own heart, and if fear dwell at the bottom, do not cozen any longer the king's expectation; leſt, by ſtaying another battle, you let all the world be witneſs of that ſhame which yet may be eaſily hid. You may find fair excuſes enough to lay down your commiſſion, and the prince can find men enough to take it up, who better deſerve it. But if you will ſtay and fight, reſolve to fight bravely, ſo as you may do ſervice to the king, and gain yourſelf laſting reputation.

If there have happened any diſguſt between you and any other commander of the fleet, either for wrongs really received, or ſuppoſed; or becauſe he, being a man of leſs deſert, is preferred and advanced before you, conſider that a fraction of the parts tends fairly to the ruin of the whole; and that your ſafety and ſucceſs chiefly depend on your unity and a right underſtanding. If therefore you would be thought faithful to the king, if you would not be found falſe to your country, let all private quarrels die, or at leaſt go to ſleep, till the public ones are decided.

In the mean time aſſiſt one another by all manner of kind offices, as often as it lies in your power; let the enemy only feel the effects of your indignation, and make it appear by the greatneſs of your actions, that you are the man of moſt merit.

When duty bids go, never ſtay for the example of any others; but rather ſtrive all you can to make yourſelf their example. In a good cauſe God proſpers beſt the bold adventurer; let gallant reſolution lead the van, and glorious victory ſhall bring up the rear.

Our ILL SUCCESS *againſt* America *in a great Meaſure accounted for.*

PUBLIC cenſure is often impoſed, and paſſes current in the groſs, becauſe few will take the pains to examine it in the detail. Never, perhaps, did this remark apply itſelf with greater juſtice than at preſent. Government is charged in the bulk with the loſs of the colonies, with a degree of ſpeciouſneſs; but when the account is liquidated, and each article ſeparately examined, we find the charge is evidently and demonſtrably unjuſt, and the balance in their favour. I am ſenſible that I expoſe myſelf to the retort, *non tali auxilio non defenſoribus iſtis*; but as I have been intimately acquainted with the controverſy between Great Britain and the colonies, I beg leave to ſuggeſt ſome of the principal cauſes of the miſcarriage of the meaſures of government.

The revolt of the colonies is in many reſpects diſſimilar from any event recorded in hiſtory. Some have compared it to the defection of the Seven United Provinces from Spain; but it is eſſentially different. Theſe were not originally a part of the Spaniſh monarchy, but had unwillingly become connected with, or rather brought into ſubjection to a foreign power. Our colonies are the increaſe or expanſion of the ſame empire. The former were driven into rebellion by real oppreſſion, the latter revolted merely from an apprehenſion of it. The three-penny duty on tea was not obnoxious, abſtractedly conſidered; for as the duty payable upon exportation had been taken off, the colonies were, in fact, gainers by the new regulation. The obnoxious acts, it is well known, were made on the ſpur of the occaſion, and intended as temporary regulations to ſuppreſs the diſorders in the colonies, if poſſible, without having recourſe to arms. When we conſider the repeated aſſurances given to the colonies, that no further taxes or duties would be impoſed, the event is as aſtoniſhing as it is unprecedented. There were no certain data to reaſon from. From a conſciouſneſs of its own rectitude, government did not ſuſpect any ill intention in America; and when the real views of the leaders began to unfold, and become conſpicuous, it was afterwards impoſſible to proportion the means to the end from the great diſtance of the ſcene of action. For although it might be known with certainty what was the real ſituation of things when an expreſs left America, it was impoſſible to know what changes might have happened when the expreſs arrived in England, or to divine what would take place by the time an anſwer could be returned. Several months muſt elapſe in paſſing and repaſſing the ſeas. But there was a much greater cauſe of delay; the controverſy was with a part of ourſelves; it entered deeply into the

feelings of the nation, was interwoven with its commercial intereſt, and involved in it parliamentary claims and rights that had been always deemed inherent and unalienable; all which made it prudent and commonly neceſſary for government to proceed on parliamentary ground. This occaſioned a twelvemonth's delay on the part of government, while the rapid progreſs of the rebellion exceeded all calculation. The remedy was often, and I believe always adequate to the diſeaſe, could it have been timely applied; but, by unavoidable delays, came always too late, and by being adminiſtred at improper ſtages, ſometimes increaſed inſtead of curing the malady.

The Americans were always furniſhed with the earlieſt intelligence of the meaſures that adminiſtration were about to take. Even the arcana of the cabinet would ſometimes tranſpire. Thus they were always prepared to defeat the meaſures of government. It is worthy conſideration, what effect this ſingle circumſtance would have in a war with a foreign power. It is probable, that nine times out of ten it would enable the enemy to baffle any attempt that ſhould be made againſt them.

Perhaps it may be ſaid, that government ſhould have prepared for the worſt that could poſſibly happen.

Whatever ſagacity or preſcience the miniſter might be endued with, from the nature of this unhappy controverſy, he muſt wait the determination of parliament, which kept pace with the general ſenſe of the nation, who came ſlowly and reluctantly into the opinion, that coercive meaſures were neceſſary. Had the miniſtry attempted to relinquiſh any of the rights of the ſupreme legiſlature, without an apparent neceſſity, I believe it would have excited ſuch a national reſentment, as would have endangered ſomething more than their places. Had government ſent out thirty thouſand troops, before the colonists were known to be in force to oppoſe ten thouſand, the enormous load of expence would not have lain very lightly on the ſhoulders of the people. It has been ſaid, and truly, that a little military execution (comparatively) would have cruſhed the rebellion in the bud. In the latter end of 1774, or beginning of 1775, Marble-head, Salem, Newbury-port, and all the ſea-ports of any conſideration on the coaſt of New-England, with the craft they contained, might have been deſtroyed. This would have prevented the Americans from making any attempt by ſea, without which they could not have held out one year. On the 5th of March 1775, Dr Warren (who in about three months after commanded the rebels at Bunker's hill, and fell in the action) delivered an oration on the *Maſſacre*, as it was called, in a meeting-houſe at Boſton, directly oppoſite the general's. Mr Hancock, preſident of the congreſs, the two Adams, and almoſt the whole of the principal malcontents, attended. A regiment, whether by accident or deſign I don't know, marched through the ſtreet, whereby the whole aſſembly were taken in a toil. Had this aſſembly been demoliſhed, or a choſen few only put to death, we ſhould have heard no more of the rebellion. It would have prevented the expenditure of millions, ſaved the lives of thouſands, and preſerved the unity of the empire. But we know the nation would have execrated the deed; and denounced vengeance on the perpetrators. I have heard that General Murray has ſaid, that, had it fallen to his lot to have commanded in America in the beginning of theſe troubles, he ſhould have put an end to them—but he added, that he ſhould have been hanged for doing it; and from the clamour that has been raiſed only for impriſoning ſome that were taken in arms, I almoſt ſuſpect his conjecture was well founded.

Adminiſtration are intitled to great credit for procuring and tranſporting to America an army conſiſting of near 50,000 regular troops, in reſpect well appointed. This army, which would have been reſpectable in any part of the world, with the addition of ſeveral thouſand provincials, and attended by above a hundred men of war, beſides tranſports, was commanded by generals from whoſe former conduct great things were expected. If they have been guilty of miſconduct, in God's name, on them let the cenſure fall.

I do not flatter when I ſay, that adminiſtration appear to have conducted themſelves prudently, conſtitutionally, and firmly, according to the ſenſe and feeling of the nation, thro' the whole of this controverſy, and to have candidly and liberally conformed to the exigencies of the different conjunctures as they aroſe: and the reaſon of their meaſures having failed of ſucceſs, may be fairly and evidently traced in the mildneſs of our government,

the forms of the conſtitution, the diſtance of the ſcene of action, and the conduct of our generals. NOVANGLUS.

Modern Characters by SHAKESPEARE.
[P. 37.]

Dr WILSON.

IF a man do not erect in this age *his own tomb* ere he dies, he ſhall live no longer in monument, than the bell ring, and the widow weep.
Much ado, Act V.

Lord CHATHAM.

Your breath firſt kindled the dire coal of war, (this fire;
And brought in matter that ſhould feed
And now it is too huge to be blown out.
King John.

Lord CHOLMONDELY.

Be heedful, youth, and ſee you ſtop betimes,
Leſt that thy raſh ungovernable paſſions,
O'erleaping duty, and each due regard,
Hurry thee on to cureleſs woes,
And laſting penitence.
Rom. and Jul. Act II.

Sir W. C——G—M.

If I do not wonder how thou dareſt venture to be drunk, (not being a tall fellow) truſt me not! Winter's Tale.

Lord EGREMONT.

Between two *horſes*, which doth bear him beſt, (rieſt eye,
Between two *girls*, which hath the mer-
He has, perchance, ſome ſhallow ſpirit of judgment. Hen. VI.

Governor STRATTON.

That it may pleaſe thee, leave theſe ſad deſigns (*Mourner;*
To him that hath moſt cauſe to be a
And preſently repair to Croſby-Houſe,
Where, after I have ſolemnly interr'd,
At Chertſey monaſtry this injur'd king,
And wet his grave with my repentant tears,
I will with all expedient duty ſee you.
Rich. III. Act. II.

Lord T. P. CLINTON.

What is *pour quoi?* do, or not do? I would I had beſtowed that time in the tongues, that I have in fencing, dancing, and bear-baiting! O had I but followed the arts! Twelfth Night, Act I.

Governor JOHNSTONE.

Let not the heavens hear theſe *tell-tale Women!* Rich. III. Act IV.

Lord DERBY.

If any wretch hath put this in your head,
Let heav'n requite him with the ſerpent's curſe;
For if ſhe be not honeſt, chaſte, and true,
There's no man happy; the pureſt of their wives
Is foul as ſlander! Othello, Act IV.

Duke of RICHMOND.

——In this beaſtly fury
He has been known to commit outrages,
And cheriſh factions!—'Tis inferr'd to us
His days are foul, and his drink dangerous.
Timon of Athens.

Lord WEYMOUTH.

Come, come, you are well underſtood to be a perfecter giber for the table, than a neceſſary Bencher in the Capitol.
Coriolanus, Act II.

Lord RAWDEN.

He hath borne himſelf beyond the promiſe of his age, doing, in the figure of a lamb, the feats of a lion: he hath bettered expectation.
Much Ado, Act I.

Marquis and Marchioneſs of GRANBY.

If luſty love ſhould go in queſt of beauty,
Where ſhould we find it fairer than in BLANCH? (tue,
If zealous love ſhould go in queſt of Vir-
Where ſhould we find it fairer than in BLANCH?
If love ambitious ſought a match of birth,
Whoſe veins bound richer blood than Lady BLANCH?
Such as ſhe is, in beauty, virtue, birth,
Is the young MARQUIS every way compleat:
He is the half part of a bleſſed man,
Left to be finiſhed by ſuch a *ſhe;*
And ſhe a fair divided excellence,
Whoſe fullneſs of perfection lies in him.
Oh! two ſuch ſilver currents, when they join,
Do glorify the banks that bound them in.
King John, Act II.

Lady CHARLOTTE SPENCER.

Go, you wild bedfellow! If an oily palm be not a fruitful prognoſtication, I cannot *ſcratch mine ear!*

JONAS HANWAY.

Deviſe Wit, write Pen, for I am for whole volumes in folio. Love's Labour Loſt.

Lady LOUISA FITZPATRICK.

Helen's cheek, but not her heart;
Cleopatra's majeſty;
Atalanta's better part,
Sad *Lucretia's* modeſty. As you like it.

Sir GEORGE SAVILLE.

He was the nobleſt Roman
Of them all: All the conſpirators,
Save only he did that they did
In envy of great *Cæſar;*
He only in a general honeſt
Thought, and common good to all,

Made one of them.
His life was gentle, and the elements ſo mixt (ſay
In him, that nature might ſtand up, and
To all the world,—This was a man!
Julius Cæſar.

Mr DUNNING.

Happy are they who have been my friends, and woe unto my Lord Chief Juſtice!
Hen. IV. Part II.

Lord PERCY.

——By my hopes,
I do not think a braver gentleman,
More active valiant, or more valiant young,
More daring bold, is now alive,
To grace this latter age with noble deed.
Hen. IV. Act V.

Lord WINCHELSEA.

I am not, couſin, covetous of *gold*;
But if it be a ſin to covet *honour*,
I am the moſt offending ſoul alive.
All's Well, Act IV.

Duke of HAMILTON.

Why then build me thy fortunes on the baſis of valour! Challenge me the duke's youth to fight with him: My niece ſhall take note of it; and aſſure thyſelf, there is no love-broker in the world can more prevail in man's commendation with woman than report of valour! Twelfth Night, Act IV.

[*To be continued.*]

[Our Legiſlators ſeem to have been at great pains in framing the State Lottery Bill for this year, in order to prevent the many abuſes that have attended former Lotteries.—An abſtract of the Act may not prove unacceptable to our Readers.]

An ABSTRACT *of the* NEW LOTTERY ACT *for regulating the* STATE LOTTERY *for* 1778.

AND be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That "from and after the 28th day of April 1778," no perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall, publicly or privately, ſet up, exerciſe, keep, or open, by himſelf, or any other perſon or perſons, any office or place for "buying, ſelling, inſuring, regiſtering, giving, or otherwiſe dealing in, any tickets or chances, or parts thereof, or on the number or numbers of any ticket or tickets in any lottery whatſoever," or ſhall, by writing or printing, publiſh the ſetting up or uſing any ſuch office or place, without firſt taking out a licence for that purpoſe, in manner hereafter mentioned, before he, ſhe, or they, ſhall ſo ſet up, keep open, or publiſh, any ſuch office or place as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the "ſaid 28th day of April 1778," for every licence to be taken out by any perſon or perſons, for every ſuch office or place uſed for dealing in, or concerning lottery tickets, as aforeſaid, there ſhall be paid unto his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, (over and above all other duties, to which the perſon or perſons taking out the ſame may be reſpectively liable, as brokers, or otherwiſe) "the ſum of 50 l." immediately upon taking out ſuch licence; "and every ſuch licence ſhall be granted under the hands and ſeals of two or more of the managers and directors of the lottery for the time being, and the duty for the ſame ſhall be paid at their office in London, or at ſuch other place, and to ſuch perſon or perſons, as the ſaid managers and directors ſhall appoint to deliver out ſuch licences reſpectively, and to receive the ſaid duties;" and they are hereby reſpectively authoriſed and required to grant and deliver ſuch licences "to all perſons" applying for the ſame, upon their payment of 50 l. for each licence as aforeſaid.

And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That "every ſuch licence ſhall ſet forth the true name and place of abode of the perſon or perſons taking out the ſame: and alſo the place where ſuch buſineſs or dealing ſhall be carried on; and ſuch licences ſhall continue in force for twelve calendar months from the date thereof, and no longer;" and every perſon acting or dealing in any of the matters therein contained, after the expiration of ſuch licence, without firſt taking out ſuch licence, and renewing the ſame yearly, in manner aforeſaid, ſhall reſpectively forfeit, "for each offence, the ſum of 100 l." to be recovered and diſtributed in manner hereafter mentioned.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That every perſon who, "after the ſaid 28th day of April 1778, ſhall publiſh, open, ſet up, or keep, any ſuch office or place," under any of the denominations aforeſaid, or any like denominations, contrary to the intent and meaning of this preſent act, ſhall forfeit, "for every ſuch offence, the ſum of 100 l."

And be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That all the monies to arise by the duty hereby granted for licences as aforesaid, shall be applied towards defraying the expences attending the commission to be made forth for managing, directing, and drawing the lottery hereby established, in such manner as the commissioners of the treasury, or any three or more of them, or the high treasurer for the time being, shall direct, authorise and approve.

And whereas the dividing of chances or tickets in a lottery into very small shares has been found mischievous, be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons, "so licensed as aforesaid, shall sell any share or shares of any ticket or tickets in the said lottery, or of the chance or chances of any ticket or tickets in the said lottery, in any smaller share or proportion than one sixteenth part or share only, or shall publish any proposal for selling any share or shares of any ticket or tickets in the said lottery, or of any chance of any ticket or tickets in the same, in any smaller share," contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act; every person who shall offend in any of the said matters, shall forfeit and pay, "for every such offence, the sum of 50 l." to be recovered and distributed in manner hereafter mentioned; and every such sale or contract, and every agreement relating thereto, shall be, and is hereby declared null and void.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons shall, "under the denomination of sale of any goods, wares, or merchandises, or with or without consideration, or under any pretence, or in any manner whatsoever, promise or agree to pay any sum or sums of money, upon any chance or event whatsoever relating to the drawing of any ticket or tickets in the said lottery, or shall publish any proposal for any such purposes as aforesaid," contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act; and every person and persons who shall offend in any of the said matters, shall forfeit and pay, "for every such offence, the sum of 50 l." to be recovered and distributed in the manner hereafter mentioned; and every such sale or contract, and every agreement relating thereto, shall be, and is hereby declared null and void.

And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid; "That no such office or place, kept for any of the said purposes, so licensed as aforesaid, shall be open for any of the said purposes, or for the transaction of any business relating to the lottery, after the hour of eight in the evening, except on the evening of the Saturday preceding the drawing of the said lottery; and that the said limitation or restriction in point of time shall be inserted in, and made a condition of, every such licence; and in case of any breach of the said condition, such licence shall be forfeited, and shall and may be revoked by any two or more of the said managers and directors;" and (over and besides all other penalties to which such person or persons may be liable) "such licence shall not be renewed, nor shall any new licence be granted to, or for the benefit of, the same person or persons, directly or indirectly, for keeping any such office or place for any of the purposes aforesaid."

And whereas "many persons have offended against former acts made for establishing lotteries in such manner that they could not be prosecuted to conviction, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in the regular course of law, within the period of drawing a lottery, and having made their profit thereof, have easily avoided the [illegible] incurred for such offences by [illegible] themselves," be it [illegible] by the authority aforesaid [illegible] and after the said "28th [illegible]" it shall and may be [illegible] for "any two or more of his [illegible] justices of the peace, for the county, city, town, or place, where any offence shall be committed against this act, upon information or complaint made to them upon oath (which oath they are hereby authorised to administer) against any person or persons offending against this act, to summon the party offending, and, upon full and sufficient proof being produced, to convict the person or persons so offending against this act in the penal sum or sums to be forfeited and paid by such offender or offenders as aforesaid; and the person or persons so convicted shall, immediately after such conviction, pay such penalty to justices of the peace as aforesaid; one moiety whereof shall be for the use and benefit of such person or persons as shall first inform and prosecute for the same," and the other moiety to be applied to the same uses and pur-

ſoſes as the monies ariſing by the duty on licences granted by this act are directed to be applied: "And, upon the neglect or refuſal of ſuch offender or offenders to pay ſuch penalty or penalties in manner aforeſaid, the ſaid juſtices, before whom ſuch offender or offenders ſhall be convicted, are hereby authoriſed and required to grant a warrent of diſtreſs, to levy ſuch penalty or penalties of the goods and chattels of ſuch offender or offenders; and in caſe no ſufficient diſtreſs ſhall be found, then to commit ſuch offender or offenders to the common goal for ſuch county, city, or place, there to remain for any time not exceeding three months," or until the money ſo forfeited ſhall be fully paid and ſatisfied.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, "That if any perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall forge or counterfeit any licence or licences, to be made forth by virtue of this act for the purpoſes aforeſaid, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall forfeit the ſum of 500 l." one moiety thereof to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, "and the other moiety to him that ſhall proſecute or ſue for the ſame;" to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, in any of his majeſty's courts of record at Weſtminſter, in which no eſſoin, protection, wager of law, or more than one imparlance, ſhall be allowed; and ſhall be ſubject to ſuch other penalties as may be inflicted on perſons for forgery.

And, to prevent many abuſes which have been committed in the ſelling of lottery tickets in ſhares, be it enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, "That any three or more of the commiſſioners of the treaſury, or the high treaſurer for the time being, ſhall and may, on or before the 10th day of April 1778, inſtitute and eſtabliſh, and are and is hereby authoriſed and required to inſtitute and eſtabliſh, an office within the city of London, for the purpoſe herein-after mentioned;" and that any three or more of the ſaid commiſſioners, or the ſaid high treaſurer for the time being, "ſhall appoint, and he is hereby authoriſed and required to appoint, ſome one or more fit and proper perſon or perſons to officiate in, and to conduct the buſineſs of, the ſaid office, taking ſuch ſecurity for the full and true performance of his or their duties therein, as to any three or more of the ſaid commiſſioners, or to the ſaid high treaſurer for the time being, ſhall ſeem requiſite and neceſſary); and that each and every ticket in the ſaid lottery, before it ſhall be divided into or ſold in ſhares, ſhall be brought to the ſaid office, and ſhall be there depoſited and left with the ſaid officer or officers ſo to be appointed as aforeſaid, who is or are hereby authoriſed to receive the ſame."

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, "That the ſaid officer or officers ſo to be appointed as aforeſaid, or his or their deputy or deputies, ſhall, and is and are hereby authoriſed and required to ſtamp and mark each and every ſhare of each and every ſuch ticket in the ſaid lottery, ſo depoſited as aforeſaid, with ſome flouriſh or device engraved thereon; and that the ſaid officer or officers ſo to be appointed as aforeſaid, or his or their deputy or deputies, upon the receipt of every ſuch ticket in the ſaid lottery for the purpoſe aforeſaid, ſhall give a receipt to the holder or proprietor, at whoſe office ſuch ticket is or ſhall be ſhared or divided, in writing for the ſame, in the form following; (that is to ſay),

Received the day of 1778, of a ticket in the preſent lottery, number which is divided into ſhares: purſuant to an act of parliament, made in the 18th year of the reign of King George the Third, intitled, "An act for raiſing a certain ſum of money by way of annuities, and for eſtabliſhing a lottery;" which ſaid ticket now remains and is in my cuſtody, in purſuance of the ſaid act.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, "That each and every ſuch ticket in the ſaid lottery as ſhall be ſo depoſited in the ſaid office, and ſhall be divided into ſhares purſuant to this act, ſhall remain and continue in the cuſtody and poſſeſſion of the ſaid officer or officers ſo to be appointed as aforeſaid, until the expiration of three days next after the drawing of ſuch ticket in the ſaid lottery; and that on the expiration of three days next after the drawing of ſuch ticket in the ſaid lottery, ſuch ticket ſhall be returned to the owner or owners thereof," his, her, or their agent or agents, aſſignee or aſſignees, "upon producing the ſaid officer's ſaid receipt for the ſame."

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, "That a book or books ſhall be kept by the ſaid officer or officers ſo to be appointed as aforeſaid, who ſhall

truly and fairly enter and regiſter in ſuch book or books, the number of each and every ſuch ticket in the ſaid lottery, which ſhall be ſo as aforeſaid depoſited in the ſaid office for the purpoſe aforeſaid, together with the name and names of all and every ſuch perſon or perſons who ſhall ſo leave and depoſit the ſame, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and alſo the number of ſhares into which each and every ſuch ticket in the ſaid lottery ſhall be ſo divided as aforeſaid; which book or books any perſon or perſons whomſoever ſhall and may, from time to time, and at all ſeaſonable times, reſort to and inſpect, on payment of the ſum of two pence, of lawful money of Great Britain, to the ſaid officer or officers ſo to be appointed."

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, "That upon leaving and depoſiting of any ticket in the ſaid lottery at or in the ſaid office, with the ſaid officer or officers ſo to be appointed as aforeſaid, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, the perſon or perſons who ſhall ſo leave and depoſit the ſame, ſhall pay to the ſaid officer or officers ſo to be appointed as aforeſaid, for each and every ſhare into which each and every ſuch ticket in the ſaid lottery ſhall be divided by the ſaid officer or officers ſo to be appointed as aforeſaid, the ſum of 2d. of lawful money of Great Britain; and that with the monies ariſing from ſuch fee to be paid as aforeſaid, the ſaid officer or officers ſo to be appointed as aforeſaid, ſhall bear and pay all ſuch incident charges and expences as ſhall or may attend the receipt, entry, and taking care of all ſuch tickets in the ſaid lottery, as ſhall be brought to and depoſited in the ſaid office as aforeſaid, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and all other expences attendant on the ſaid office."

And be it enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, "That if any perſon or perſons whomſoever ſhall, at any time or times hereafter, ſell or expoſe to ſale any ſhare of any ticket in the ſaid lottery, without ſuch ſhare ſhall have been firſt ſtamped and marked by the ſaid officer or officers, purſuant to this act; that then, and in ſuch caſe, all and every ſuch perſon and perſons ſo offending, upon being convicted thereof before any one juſtice of the peace for any county, riding, or diviſion, or before the mayor, or other juſtice or juſtices of the peace, for any city or town corporate, upon the oath or oaths of one or more credible witneſs or witneſſes, (which ſaid oaths the ſaid juſtices of the peace and mayor are hereby authoriſed, impowered, and required to adminiſter) or upon the view of ſuch juſtice or juſtices, or the mayor, juſtice or juſtices, for any city or town corporate, or on the confeſſion of the party or parties accuſed, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of 50 l. for each and every ſhare ſo ſold, or expoſed to ſale, as aforeſaid;" to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the offender's goods, by warrant, under the hands and ſeals of one or more juſtice or juſtices of the peace of ſuch county, riding, diviſion, city, or town, "where the offence ſhall be committed;" which ſaid forfeitures, when recovered, after deducting the reaſonable charges of ſuch proſecution, ſhall go and be applied, "one third thereof to the informer," and the remaining two thirds to the uſe of the poor of the pariſh where ſuch offence ſhall be committed.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall preſume to forge or counterfeit, or to cauſe or procure to be forged or counterfeited, or ſhall willingly act or aſſiſt in the forging or counterfeiting of any receipt or receipts for, or any ſhare or ſhares of, any ticket or tickets, ſigned, divided, made and delivered out, by virtue of this act, or alter any number, figure, word, or ſtamp, therein or thereon, or utter, vend, barter, or diſpoſe of, any ſuch forged, counterfeited, or altered receipt or receipts for ſhare or ſhares of any ticket or tickets, or ſhall bring any ſuch forged or counterfeited receipt or receipts, or any ſhare or ſhares, the ſtampt whereof, or any figure or word therein, ſhall have been altered, (knowing the ſame to be ſuch) to any perſon or perſons whomſoever, with a fraudulent intention, or ſhall willingly aid, abet, aſſiſt, hire, or command, any perſon or perſons to commit any ſuch offence or offences as aforeſaid; then, and in every ſuch caſe, all and every ſuch perſon or perſons ſo offending, and being thereof convicted in due form of law, ſhall forfeit and incur the ſame penalty, to be recovered in the ſame manner, and ſuffer the ſame puniſhment, as is hereinbefore inflicted and declared in reſpect to the forging or counterfeiting of a licence in this act before-mentioned.

POETRY.

Ode of Horace.

FOR you, Mæcenas, breathes the roſe,
For you is ſtor'd the mellow wine,
For you my choiceſt eſſence flows,
The great deſcendant of the Tuſcan line.

Quit then your palace, where in view
The diſtant towns delight the eye;
Bid the enchanting ſcene adieu,
Where plains, and hills, and ſtreams promiſcuous lie.

With plenty cloy'd, without delay
Thoſe ſtately tow'rs that threat the ſky
Forſake, nor in the city ſtay,
But glad from noiſe, and ſmoke, and riches fly.

A change may ſometimes joy afford
To men with pomp and affluence bleſt;
And oft a plain, but cleanly, board,
When grandeur fails, has lull'd their cares to reſt.

Orpheus again exalts his fire,
And Procyon darts his furious ray,
The lion beams with vengeful ire,
While ſcorching ſuns inflame the ſultry day.

Drooping beneath the noon-tide heat,
The fainting flocks the ſhepherd leads
To ſome cool ſtream or green retreat,
Where not a breath plays o'er the trembling reeds.

But you, the guardian of our ſtate,
Conſume your time in end'leſs cares;
Still anxious for the city's fate,
Alarm'd at wars the eaſtern world prepares.

The future's hid from mortal eyes
By an all-good, all-mighty power,
That laughs at man, when ſoon too wiſe:
Learn then aright to uſe the preſent hour.

All other things like Tiber flow,
Like him no ſettled motion keep,
Who now with ſilent pace and ſlow,
Rolls his ſmooth current to the Tuſcan deep.

And now a wild, tempeſtuous flood,
Houſes, and groves, and rocks uptears,
Loud echoes fill the neighb'ring wood,
The mountain roars, the diſtant ſhepherd fears:

While pours the torrent from on high,
And dire deſtruction marks its way,
He's truly happy who can ſay,
To-morrow do thy worſt, I've liv'd to-day.

Whether in future light benign
Shall gild, or clouds involve the ſky,
The paſt, in ſpite of fate, is mine,
And can e'en Jove's omnipotence defy.

Fortune, a proud, capricious dame,
Regardleſs ſtill of right and wrong,
Delights to play her cruel game,
Now mine, now his, but true to neither long.

For what ſhe lent my thanks are due,
But if th' inconſtant wings her flight,
To her and her's I'll bid adieu,
And find, in virtuous poverty, delight.

'Tis not for me when ſtorms ariſe,
To have recourſe to wretched pray'rs,
And bargain with the angry ſkies,
Leſt the inſatiate ſea devour my wares.

Then the twin ſtars and proſp'rous gales,
When tempeſts o'er th' Ægean roar,
Will deign to fill my ſwelling ſails,
And ſafely waft my little bark to ſhore.

INCOGNITUS.

Ode IV. of the ſecond Book of Horace.

He adviſeth his friend not to be aſhamed of his paſſion for his handmaid Phillis.

BLUSH not, dear friend, nor be afraid;
To kiſs your blooming ſervant maid
Reflects no ſhame, I'll prove:
Briſeis, with attractive charms,
Drew proud Achilles to her arms,
And taught the hero love!

Jameſſa fir'd her conqu'ror's breaſt,
Great Ajax beauty's force confeſt,
And all its tranſports prov'd;
To arms great Agamemnon bred,
Forgets his conqueſts, Hector dead,
And fair Caſſandra lov'd.

That Phillis ſprang from noble blood,
A family both great and good,
Perhaps you'll one day find;
Doubt not, ſhe came of royal race,
To thee no ſcandal or diſgrace,
And mourns her gods unkind.

Don't think her of ignoble birth,
So great her virtue and her worth,
And ſo enlarg'd her ſoul;
Gold ſhe condemns as filthy droſs,
Sweet virtue's charms alone engroſs,
And ev'ry with controul.

Her arms, her face, her pretty leg,
I praiſe; ſuſpect me not, I beg,
Of any ſly deſign;
I've ſeen, my friend, full forty years
No more I feel ſweet hopes and fears,
But love and joy reſign.

S. B.

WIT.

In imitation of Lord ROCHESTER.

WIT! that canſt Arctic and Antarctic join,
That ſcor'ſt even wiſdom crooked by the line,
What ſchoolman in an age thy myſt'ry could define?

Like atoms fabled to reſult from chance,
Thou art inclin'd obliquely to advance.
But order, beauty ſpring from thy eccentric dance.

Who leaſt poſſeſſeſt thee ſtill aſk the moſt,
Dazzling coquettes! An unconſcious toaſt!
Scorn'd by the dull alone, yet ev'ry coxcomb's boaſt.

Cits impoſition oft aſſumes thy name,
Low ribaldry abuſes thee with ſhame,
Nay, text-men blindly think to ſtumble on thy fame.

Hard words the lexicographer gives us for his fee,
Poor macaronies ev'n their tailors cheat,
Thus they project to fill a dismal void of thee.

Hiſt'ry's an theſis of fools the toil!
Guide-ſtars to ages where her Authors roll,
Yet from their horizon art more diſtant than the pole.

Wine gives thee wings to leave the ſordid earth,
From woman's anger oft thou tak'ſt thy birth,
Indebted much to fools, morose, alert for mirth.

Who roll in coaches, and o'erroll'd the dung,
A brood from inſolence and folly ſprung,
Rich villains' ever found thou had'ſt a pliant tongue.

Grave ſtatesmen for a farce the council quit,
Learn'd theologues too mingle in the pit,
Zeal, ſeaſon'd at a play, pay homage due to wit.

Thy cynic ſkill can virtue draw from weeds,
The ſmooth, diverſified, thy ſtyle proceeds;
Tautology, thy term, belongs to parchment deeds.

Thy foes receive thy ſmile, thy friends thy ſting,
Thou dangerous toy, yet advantageous thing,
'Tis thou that canſt inſpire a ſlave-inceſt'ring king.

Thy theme to copious, pleaſing, and ſublime,
Hath unawares betray'd me to a crime,
Daring to picture thee in leaden-footed rhime.

Oft wouldſt thou laſh to ſenſe each paltry verſe,
Profuſion might venture poems to peruſe,
And paſty cooks no more ſhould epic verſe abuſe.

A Poetical EPISTLE *to Miſs* ——.

Dear Miſs,

YOU know, in every ſtate,
We muſt or work or recreate;
An idle life will ſuit but ill:
Prove this, you'll ſay. Why ſo I will:
Firſt by the proverb. Th' Arab' ſays,
The idle elf with Satan plays;
But where true induſtry abounds
The devil never takes his rounds:
He knows it vain; the idler then
Should prey much more than other men;
While ſuch as you need no aſſiſtance
To keep the devil at a diſtance.
Beſides the idler *thinks*, you know,
And what is thought but human woe?
Experience proves th' aſſertion true,
And here's one cauſe, I write to you,
I've now no other thing to do.

The compliment, you'll ſay, is rough;
But truth is compliment enough
To one who greatly throws aſide,
For manly ſenſe, her ſex's pride.
E'en now, dear Miſs, I penſive ſit,
Averſe to wiſdom and to wit:
Uſeleſs is now each author's merit,
Great Shakeſpeare has loſt all his ſpirit:
Nought can divert the tedious time
But tagging nonſenſe into rhyme:
My brain, methinks, is ſomewhat muddy,
And like the weather, dull and cloudy;
Nought but the ſight of you could chear,
And make my ſpirits debonair,
Make me reſume my wonted mirth,
And crush this ſerpent in its birth:
In this, believe me, I'm no jeſter,
But your devoted—

HUMPHRY TESTER.

The FIRST PAIR.

ADAM alone could not be eaſy;
So he muſt have a wife, an' pleaſe ye.
And how did he procure his wife,
To cheer his ſolitary life?
Out of a rib Sir. from his ſide,
Was form'd this neceſſary bride:
But how did he the pain beguile?
How?—He ſlept ſweetly all the while.
And when this rib was re-apply'd,
In woman's form, to Adam's ſide;
How then, I pray you, did it anſwer?
"He never ſlept ſo ſweet again, Sir."

On a beautiful child who loſt his eye-ſight in the ſmall-pox.

'TWAS ſure by Providence deſign'd,
Rather in mercy than in hate,
That he ſhould be, like Cupid, blind,
To ſave him from Narciſſus' fate.

THE REVIEW.

Obſervations on the Means of exciting a Spirit of national Induſtry, chiefly intended to promote the Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures of Scotland. *By* James Anderſon, *Author of* "The Eſſays relating to Agriculture and Rural Affairs." [P. 71.]

WE have often regreted that legiſlators and magiſtrates ſeem to be more ſolicitous about puniſhing than preventing crimes; our author, on the contrary, is chiefly anxious to prevent vices; becauſe, without this, puniſhment can only tend to increaſe miſery without producing any beneficial effect:

"The obſtinacy, the perverſeneſs, the inſidious cunning, the malevolent wickedneſs of the lower ranks of people, furniſh too often a theme for abuſe, and are frequently employed as arguments for cruſhing and maltreating them. But theſe very paſſions of which you, perhaps, with juſtice, complain, are the natural and neceſſary effects of weakneſs and imbecility, and muſt be increaſed by every exertion of tyrannical power.—One who feels that he is unable to cope with another in an open and manlike contention, is obliged in ſelf-defence to have recourſe to the low and inſidious arts of cunning and of ſly evaſion. Envy and malice ariſe from a ſenſe of injury, which our own imbecility prevented us from chaſtiſing in a proper manner when it was felt; and all the other low and malevolent affections in like manner take their riſe from conſcious weakneſs in man. The more, therefore, he is oppreſſed, the more muſt theſe deteſtable vices abound. If theſe, therefore, are offenſive to you, remove the cauſe, and the effects will quickly ceaſe. Inſtead of an abject ſlave, make the man of whom you complain an independent active being, and you remove the cauſe of all his former meanneſs:—you enable him to vindicate his own rights with open candour, inſtead of inſidious cunning;—you elevate him above the neceſſity of having recourſe to mean evaſive ſubtleties, which he now looks down upon with that contempt they juſtly merit. But if you firſt depreſs him to ſuch a pitch of abaſement as makes theſe vices neceſſary, and then puniſh him for being poſſeſſed of what you have taken ſo much pains to implant into his mind,—what name is it poſſible to invent that ſhall be bad enough to characteriſe ſuch a ſpecies of tyranny? Yet how many millions of our fellow-creatures, endowed with ſouls that could have glowed with the moſt celeſtial ardour, are at this moment groaning beneath the mercileſs rod of their brutal oppreſſors; and yet theſe unjuſt oppreſſors have the daring effrontery to lift up their head, and with impious boldneſs appeal to the impartial juſtice of Heaven for the neceſſity they are under of treating them thus, to eradicate the vices with which their own mercileſs cruelty hath debaſed the likeneſs of the Divinity originally ſtamped upon the mind of all mankind!

"Leave then to the deſpots of other regions the guilt of ſuch aggravated crimes, and let them not once be named in this land of happineſs and freedom.—Complain no more of the ignorance or wickedneſs of your dependants, if you wiſh to conceal your own ſhame, or wipe off a ſtain from the memory of your forefathers;—for thoſe are vices that ſpring only from weakneſs and dependence. If they are dependent on you, give them proper ſecurity;—if they are rendered weak by your ſuperior power, remove the rod from above them, and only wield it to guard them from the attacks of others.—Soon ſhall all theſe vices diſappear, and you ſhall have the pleaſure of finding yourſelf placed above men who are in rank and dignity of ſtation only inferior to yourſelves; and who, in candour of mind, and undiſguiſed ſincerity, are every way your equals."

Firmly convinced of the juſtneſs of theſe remarks, we cannot help wiſhing that they may obtain that degree of attention from men in authority which they deſerve. The nature of man is, we believe, in ſome caſes, ſo much depraved, as to render chaſtiſement neceſſary; but this would much ſeldomer be the caſe, were more attention beſtowed in removing thoſe circumſtances that tend inſenſibly to debaſe the mind. The apology uſually made by owners of ſlaves for maltreating them, viz. That they are incapable of feeling any ſentiments of gratitude, is, we think, ill-founded, even without the aid of our author's ingenious argument in their favour; for we have often known inſtances of amazing attachment in ſlaves to ſuch maſters as have

treated them with lenity. And if other inſtances can be produced in which they have retaliated on their *cruel* maſters with a mercileſs barbarity, it does not invalidate our remark. The moſt vigorous minds feel in the moſt ſenſible manner, and reſent with the greateſt vehemence thoſe humiliating indignities to which ſlaves are too often expoſed, and are thus moſt apt to fall into barbarous exceſſes. Happy would it be for mankind, and much good would reſult to ſociety, could the world in general as readily practiſe the humane precept conveyed in the following paſſage, as they will be diſpoſed to admit of the juſtneſs of the remark:

"Every good man muſt be ſenſible, that heaven has endowed all ranks of people with talents nearly equal; and that theſe talents are often buried under a load of ignorance among the lower claſſes of people, ſo as never to appear. It therefore behoves thoſe who have had the benefit of a liberal education, inſtead of imitating the vulgar in their illiberal prejudices, and adding inſult and contumely to the other misfortunes of the poor, rather to commiſerate their hard lot in life, and while they have a grateful ſenſe of their own ſuperior good fortune, endeavour to ſmooth thoſe difficulties that lie in the way of the others, and, with a merciful forbearance, not be irritated at their abſurdities or errors, but with kindneſs and lenity gently lead them from error to truth—from prejudice to right reaſon, and from miſery to happineſs. Thus would they ſhow themſelves truly worthy of that eminent ſtation they enjoy, and prove in the moſt unequivocal manner that they are indeed exalted above the vulgar."

When our author comes to treat of the principal modes in which national induſtry may be exerted, viz. Agriculture, Trade, and Manufactures, he ſhews in what manner the proſperity of each naturally depends upon the flouriſhing ſtate of all; and that every attempt to promote one of theſe arts, by depreſſing the others, muſt prove hurtful to the community, and, in the end, deſtructive to that very art it was intended to ſerve. No ſtate can be in its higheſt degree of proſperity but where an happy alliance ſubſiſts between theſe three great ſources of employment and beneficial intercourſe, as they then mutually ſupport and ſtrengthen one another. He agrees with moſt political writers, in thinking that agriculture forms the ſureſt baſis for the proſperity of any ſtate, becauſe the advantage derived from thence is leſs liable to be affected by the accidents or viciſſitudes of the times, than any of the others. It alſo happens that every plan which tends to promote the intereſt of agriculture, muſt, of neceſſity, promote the general proſperity of the ſtate; whereas it may ſometimes happen that manufactures or commerce may produce a contrary effect. There is not therefore the ſame danger in having the legiſlative council influenced by the landed as by the trading intereſt; for it is clearly, at all times, the intereſt of thoſe of landed property to promote trade and manufactures, altho' it is not at all times ſo evidently the intereſt of merchants to promote the proſperity of agriculture.

Sometimes, however, men have been ſo ſhort-ſighted as to think that agriculture might be promoted at the expence of the two ſiſter arts; the futility of which idea he thus expoſes:

"There are ſome inſtances, he obſerves, of nations peculiarly ſituated, which have flouriſhed by means of commerce without agriculture;—there are alſo a very few examples of manufactures flouriſhing among a people who could have little dependence on the produce of the ſoil: but there is not among all the records of paſt ages a ſingle proof of a people who have enjoyed for any length of time a ſpirited agriculture, without the aid of commerce, or manufactures, or both.

"Nor is it poſſible that it ſhould be otherwiſe. For, without commerce or arts, what inducement has the farmer to cultivate the ſoil? In this caſe every man will only wiſh to rear as much as is ſufficient for his own ſuſtenance, and no more; ſo that if the ſoil could afford a hundred times the produce that is ſufficient for them, it will be allowed to remain an uncultivated waſte. And if, in that country, any man ſhould be ſo fooliſh as to rear large crops, what would it benefit him? Every man has enough for his own ſubſiſtence, ſo that he wants none of that ſuperfluous produce. It muſt therefore be ſuffered to periſh without being of any uſe at all to the owner.

"For this reaſon a nation peopled only by farmers muſt be a region of indolence and miſery. If the ſoil is naturally fertile, little labour will produce abundance; but for want of exerciſe,

even that little labour will be burdenſome, and often neglected;---want will be felt in the midſt of abundance, and the human mind be abaſed nearly to the ſame degree with the beaſts that graze the field. If the region is more barren, the inhabitants will be obliged to become ſomewhat more induſtrious, and therefore more happy. But miſerable at beſt muſt be the happineſs of ſuch a people.

"Thoſe, therefore, who wiſh to make agriculture flouriſh in any country, can have no hope of ſucceeding in the attempt, but by bringing commerce and manufactures to her aid; which, by taking from the farmer his ſuperfluous produce, gives ſpirit to his operations, and life and activity to his mind.

"Without this *ſtimulus* to activity, in vain do we uſe arguments to rouſe the ſluggiſh inhabitants,—in vain do we diſcover that the earth is capable of producing the moſt luxuriant harveſts with little labour:—our own abundant crops are produced as undeniable proofs of this in vain.—But place a manufacturer in the neighbourhood, who will buy every little article that the farmer can bring to market, and he will ſoon become induſtrious. The moſt barren fields will then become covered with ſome uſeful produce.—Inſtead of liſtleſs vagabonds, unfit for any ſervice, the country will abound with a hardy and robuſt race of men, fit for every valuable purpoſe; and the voice of feſtivity and joy be heard in every corner, inſtead of the groans of miſery, and the ſighs of diſcontent."

As a ſtriking example of the juſtneſs of this reaſoning, he gives the following very curious account of the preſent ſtate of the town of Aberdeen; the authenticity of which cannot be diſputed, as the author lives in its neighbourhood:

"The town of Aberdeen has made great advances in trade and manufactures within theſe thirty or forty years paſt. The number of inhabitants has increaſed greatly within that period. Money has become more plenty there than formerly. Their manner of living is now more elegant and expenſive; articles of luxury have increaſed. In conſequence of good roads having become more common, horſes and wheel-carriages have alſo become extremely numerous. On all which accounts, the demands for freſh vegetables has greatly encreaſed in that place within the period above-mentioned.

"But, on account of the particular ſituation of that town, it was a matter of ſome difficulty to augment the produce of the fields in that neighbourhood, and ſupply the daily increaſing demand for theſe. This city is placed in the midſt of a country that is naturally the moſt ſterile that can poſſibly be imagined. For, unleſs it be a few hundred acres of ground that lie between the mouths of the rivers Dee and Don, cloſe by the town, there was not an inch of ground for many miles around it that could ſupply the inhabitants with any of the neceſſaries of life. On the eaſt is the German ocean;—on the ſouth the Grampian mountains come cloſe to the river, terminating in a head-land on the ſouth-ſide of the harbour called the *Girdle Neſs*;---and on the weſt and north, it is environed for many miles with an extended waſte, the moſt diſmal that can be conceived, in which nothing can be diſcovered but large maſſes of ſtone heaped upon one another, interſperſed here and there with a few buſhes of ſtarved heath, or diſjoined by uncomfortable bogs and ſpouting marſhes, the moſt unpromiſing to the views of the farmer that can poſſibly be imagined.

"But what is it that human induſtry cannot perform?---what undertaking is too bold for man to attempt when he has the proſpect of being repaid for his labour? Even theſe diſmal waſtes, it was imagined, might be converted into corn-fields.—The ground was trenched;—the ſtones are blaſted by gun-powder, and removed at an immenſe expence;—manures were purchaſed:—and thouſands of acres of this ſort of ground are now waving with the moſt luxuriant harveſts, and yield a rent from 5l. to 8l. ſterling per acre.

"In any other part of the world that I have ſeen, it would be reckoned impoſſible to convert ſuch ſoils to any valuable uſe; and the moſt daring improver that I have met with any where elſe, would ſhrink back from attempting to cultivate a field which an Aberdeenſman would conſider as a trifling labour. Long habit has familiariſed them to ſuch arduous undertakings,--undertakings which could not be attempted any where elſe, as, unleſs in ſuch a particular ſituation as I have deſcribed, the improver could never be repaid.---For in what other part of Europe could a man lay out 100l. ſterling or upwards, on an acre of ground, before

it could be put under crop, with any prospect of being repaid:---yet this is no uncommon thing in that neighbourhood.

"Nor is this all: For to such a height is the spirit for improvement risen in that part of the world, that they are not only eager to cultivate these barren fields, but even purchase these dreary wastes at a vast expence for that purpose. The last spot of ground of this sort that was to dispose of in that neighbourhood, was feued off by the town of Aberdeen in the year 1773, for ever, at an annual quitrent, or, as we call it, *feu-duty*, of thirty-three or thirty-four shillings Sterling *per* acre: Although it was not then, and never could have been worth sixpence *per* acre, if left in its native state,—nor could have been converted into corn ground but at an expence nearly equal to that above-mentioned.

"It ought to be farther remarked in favour of the Aberdeen improvers, that as they are at an unusual expence in first bringing their grounds into culture,—so they continue afterwards to cultivate them with greater care and attention than is common perhaps in any part of the island; so that they have more abundant returns, and can afford to pay greater rents, than any other part of Great Britain.

"Could I produce a more full discovery proof that a good market will always produce a spirited agriculture? or is it possible to bring a more convincing argument in favour of the poor people in other corners of the country, who are accused by their proprietors of obstinacy, and other bad qualities, because they do not improve their fields in the manner the proprietors could wish;—seeing many of those who carry on improvements about Aberdeen are people who have come from distant parts of the country, where no sort of improvements were ever carried on,—and have no other arguments made use of to induce them to do it, but the only feeling one that ever can be made use of, their own interest?"

He then shews the inconveniencies under which agriculture would labour, if there was no other market for the produce of the fields than what was obtained by means of commerce at a distance. And although he considers commerce, when under proper regulations, as highly beneficial, and worthy of encouragement, yet he shews, at great length, that unless it is viewed in this subservient capacity, the state may be reduced to the lowest degree of debility, while its commerce continues to flourish:

"Still, however, the merchants, by pushing on trade to a great degree; by importing and re-exporting, might continue to bring vast sums of money into the nation, and accumulate riches to an astonishing degree,—while the people, the only true riches of the state, were reduced to misery.

"Such, in all probability, was the state of ancient Tyre. Such for certain was the state of Carthage, which, from this mistaken idea, that riches could constitute the strength of a state, suffered her *merchants* to be exalted to the highest degree, while her *people* were miserable slaves. But when the trying hour of danger came,—when she was surrounded with difficulties on every side,—she felt her internal weakness:—her own people deserted their oppressors, and assisted the victorious foe;—her mercenaries forsook her and fled;—and she felt, when too late, that she had trusted to a pointed rod, which, when she was obliged to lean upon it for support, pierced her to the heart, and made her fall like a mighty monument erected by folly upon the unstable sand, which, when it was fiercely assailed, tumbled headlong a stupendous ruin, the wonder and astonishment of all surrounding nations.

"Let us not therefore deceive ourselves by false appearances.—A nation may carry on a gainful trade, while its strength and vigour are declining.—Its merchants may be enriched, while the state becomes nerveless and exhausted.—Its great men may be wallowing in luxury, while slavery approaches with hasty strides; or may be intoxicated in the giddy whirl of varied amusements and refined delights, when it stands tottering on the very brink of destruction."

Manufactures too, as contributing to the advancement of agriculture when properly conducted, and as furnishing a basis for commerce, he commends as highly beneficial. But when, from want of attention or want of knowledge, they are so improperly conducted as to retard the improvements of agriculture, the apparent prosperity which they for a time produce he compares to the glowing lustre of a brilliant meteor, that for a time delights the fancy with the most agreeable ideas, but when it disappears, leaves nothing but darkness and gloomy desolation behind.

Such are the general principles eſtabliſhed in the publication before us. The work itſelf comprehends a number of particular caſes relating to the internal police of Scotland, by attending to which, it is ſhewn, the proſperity of that ſtate might be greatly augmented. The reaſoning is, throughout the whole, illuſtrated by appoſite examples, drawn from hiſtory, ancient and modern; and theſe details are frequently curious and intereſting. M.

PRESENT STATE *of* HUSBANDRY *in* SCOTLAND: *Extracted from Reports made to the Commiſſioners of the Annexed Eſtates, and publiſhed by their Authority. By* Andrew Wight, *Farmer at* Ormiſton. 2 *vols.* 8*vo.* 12*s.* Creech, Edin. Strahan *and* Cadell, London.

FEW Books have appeared more calculated to be truly uſeful than the preſent. It is introduced by a preface from the Commiſſioners of the annexed eſtates, from which we extract the following general view of the work:

"THE chief motive for naming commiſſioners to manage the annexed eſtates was, to civilize the people, and to lead them on gradually to improve their huſbandry, which has hitherto been in a very low condition. In that view, a careful ſurvey of the different eſtates, and of each farm in particular, was found neceſſary; but it was difficult to find a perſon equal to the truſt, not only intelligent, but faithful. Mr Andrew Wight, farmer at Ormiſton, being ſuggeſted, was approved of; and the honour of being thought worthy to execute ſo important a taſk, made him cheerfully accept.

"The Board found ſo much benefit from his ſurveys, which were confined to the annexed eſtates, as to make them judge, that a more general ſurvey would be an acceptable preſent to the public; and they rejoice, that, at a trifling expence, they can be uſeful to their country in its chief concern, the Improvement of Agriculture.

"This happens fortunately to be the critical time for ſuch a ſurvey, when ſeveral men of genius, ſhaking off the fetters of cuſtom, have traced out new paths for themſelves, and have been ſucceſsful, even beyond expectation. A ſurvey of what has been done by theſe ſpirited improvers meeting with the approbation of the Honourable Board, and a compariſon of their mode of agriculture with the old, cannot fail to ſet them in ſo diſtinguiſhed a light, as to induce many to follow their example. The great profits made by them, compared with the common, muſt rouſe our farmers to activity and imitation. Many ingenious farmers, diſſatisfied with the common practice, would gladly attempt new modes; but are reſtrained by the uncertainty of ſucceſs. Here they will meet with encouragement from the ſucceſs of others, which, removing their ſcruples, will make them go on boldly, without fear of diſappointment. Nor need they be at any loſs in the choice of the beſt modes: For, in this publication, they may receive ample inſtruction, without going abroad for it; and every farmer who wiſhes to be rich, has here the means chalked out to him.

"The preſent work will produce another good effect. Perſons of ſkill and enterpriſe, who have advanced the art of huſbandry, living at a diſtance, and unconnected, have little opportunity to learn from each other. This work, by collecting the experience of all into one view, will beſtow upon each the experience of all, and ripen them in their favourite art. No other means will contribute ſo effectually to eſtabliſh a complete ſyſtem of huſbandry.

"Beſides, there can be no emulation among artiſts widely diſtant, where no one knows what is paſſing among the reſt. In this publication ſeveral eminent farmers are brought into one groupe; and every one has acceſs to know what is paſſing among the reſt. Emulation is kindled as between artiſts in cloſe neighbourhood, and each endeavours to excel.

"It would be unpardonable to be ſilent upon the kind reception Mr Wight, acting under the Commiſſioners, met with from many expert farmers, gentlemen, and others, who ſhowed the greateſt zeal to advance the reputation of their art, by explaining to him every article of their practice. The commiſſioners give them thanks, and the nation is indebted to them for much good inſtruction."

After this Preface follows the Inſtructions of the Board to Mr Wight, which we ſhall alſo extract for the information of our readers.

INSTRUCTIONS *by the Commiſſioners of the Annexed Eſtates to Mr* Andrew Wight, *for a particular Inſpection and Survey of the Corn-farms of the Annexed Eſtates.*

1. To take inſpection of the different ſoils in theſe farms.

2. To inquire diligently into the method of culture, and to examine the inſtruments of huſbandry.

3. To inquire into the different grains that are commonly ſown, the quantity ſown on each acre, and the product.

4. What is the manure commonly uſed. And what manure there may be acceſs to.

5. To take an account of the climate and ſeaſons.

6. The price of labour and proviſions.

7. With reſpect to the very different farms, whether it be moſt profitable to labour with horſes or oxen, or with a part of both.

8. How the farms lie with reſpect to markets for diſpoſing of the product.

9. A capital article expected is, to propoſe methods of culture the beſt ſuited to the different farms; and the beſt models of inſtruments of huſbandry.

10. To have in view green provender for the ſpring in every farm.

And, in general, Mr Wight is deſired to attend to every article that may give light to the Commiſſioners in the management of the annexed eſtates.

Jo. CAMPBELL, Preſ.

The Work contains Four Surveys: *viz*, The annexed eſtates; *then*, the County of Fife, Forfar, Kincardine, Perthſhire, Clackmannan-ſhire, Eaſt Lothian, Berwick-ſhire, Roxburgh-ſhire, Dumfries-ſhire, Peebles-ſhire, &c. &c.; and the practice of huſbandry in theſe counties is minutely related: It beſides contains letters from ſeveral of the moſt eminent farmers in Scotland, on ſubjects of Agriculture.

[*Further Extracts on a future occaſion.*]

The INDIAN SCALP, *or* CANADIAN TALE, *a Poem.* 4to. 2*s.* Follingſby.

THE authors of periodical publications have been accuſed, and ſometimes not without reaſon, of writing their papers firſt, and then of ranſacking their memories, or turning over their libraries, for a motto. We ſuſpect our preſent author of ſomething of this nature with regard to his title. The gentleman tells us that his poem is "The Indian Scalp, a Canadian Tale;" but the fact is, that he might, with as much propriety, have chriſtened it, "An Iriſh, or a Chineſe Tale." We believe that this deformed and furious offspring of the muſes, like the adherents to a particular ſect of religion, was not chriſtened till he had arrived to the age of maturity; in ſhort, that when the poem was finiſhed, its father began to conſider what captivating name he ſhould give it. The name, we confeſs, is a popular name—we only wiſh it applied a little to the poem.

But the author ſhall ſpeak for himſelf:

"Near Hudſon's banks unknown to public view,
From youth to age a beauteous couple grew."
"One blooming boy, the image of them *both*,
Completed bliſs *unknown* before on *earth*."
"Hard by the ſea, ſcarce ſeen by human eye,
Their hovel ſtood—their *ſcale* was fiſhery."

What is meant by "their *ſcale* was fiſhery," we cannot gueſs. As our author's *ſcale* is not poetry, we ſhall proceed with this *affecting* tale in our own words.

After theſe good people have lived very pleaſantly together through a dozen dull pages, comes a cruel ſtorm, and of courſe a wreck, from which only one man eſcapes, who dies in their hovel, but leaves behind him a letter, which, (as it were injuſtice here not to uſe the poet's words), *informed them what they never knew*, viz. that the veſſel was freighted by a friend who did not come in perſon for fear of being *ſcalped*. Upon this the father leaves his wife and ſon, and takes his fiſhing-boat to go in ſearch of his friend. No ſooner had the boat reached the diſtant ſhore than the poet introduces a party of Indians, who, after a bloody combat, carried away his ſcalp, but left the friend to bear the ſad news to his expecting wife and ſon, to whom he had hardly told it when,

"The wife look'd up, and, heaving *of* a ſigh,
Welcomed death, as medicine of woe."

The uſe this author has contrived to make of *did* is wonderful.

"Then they continual in this place *did* meet;
No cares enſued, no troubles *did* torment."
"Such were the favourite ſubjects they *did* uſe;
With ſuch the father *did* his child amuſe;
With ſuch, life's picture *did* he hold to view."

We know not whether the deſcription of the ſtorm can be equalled by any other writer.

"One winter's night, of all the nights the worſt
That time could bring, ſo fatal! ſo accurs'd!
Such dreadful ſtorms were never known before,
Such ſeas were never hurſting on the ſhore;
Such winds were never heard to rage ſo high,
Such pines and oaks were never ſeen to lie;
As, that ſad night, the book of fate produc'd
To this great pair; to which, tho' yet unus'd,

They bravely ſtood; nor trembled all the while;
An eaſy conſcience rather made them ſmile."

The three following lines ſtand, we are convinced, unrivalled in modern rhime.

"Lo one poor wretch, half dead, and ſpeechleſs too,
Was caſt on ſhore, eſcap'd of all the crew
That that night periſh'd with the cargo too."

What do our readers imagine an author can mean who ſpeaks of ſomething "that *grew for ever ſmiling on the face?*" It ſhould be a noſe, you ſay; but, as noſes ſeldom ſmile, it muſt be an eye.—Neither.—The ſmiling growth of the face is a—*dear embrace*—Impoſſible!—Then give two ſhillings for 'The Indian Scalp," and convince yourſelves.

Children tell you, that nothing ſo much reſembles a cat looking in at a window, as—a cat looking out at one. Hear our Canadian bard.

"Then down at once they dropp'd their little *boat*,
And all leap'd in, and all at once leap'd *out*.

The four next lines muſt not be loſt.

"One heart, one mind, one plan cemented all; (muſt fail;
'Twas *Scalp*'s the word, ſuch brutes as theſe
'Tis Britain's wiſh, and Britain's pay beſides,
To murder rebels, and *to tan their hides*."

With two curious ſimilies which occur almoſt in the ſame page, we ſhall conclude our account of this poem.

"He trembling look'd;--a monument of woe;
And marble-like had loſt his motion too."

"He told the tale;—attentive, all they heard; (ſtirr'd;
And, fix'd as ſtone, they neither of them
But, marble-like, cut out to grace a tomb,
They ſtood entranc'd, and wonder'd at his doom."

Among certain tribes of Indians an idea prevails, that the abilities of any perſon are immediately communicated to the man who kills him—If our author has diſplayed his beſt abilities in this poem, they will never raiſe the envy of the rudeſt Indian; and he may ſafely venture into the moſt ſavage parts of America. His head is not worth the ſcalping.

Eſſays on the Nature and Immutability of Truth, in Oppoſition to Sophiſtry and Scepticiſm; on Poetry and Muſic, as they affect the Mind; on Laughter and Ludicrous Compoſition; on the Utility of Claſſical Learning. By James Beattie, *LL. D.* 4to. 1*l.* 1*s. boards.* Dilly.

THIS edition of Dr Beattie's works in quarto, owes its exiſtence, we are told, to ſome perſons of diſtinction in England, who were pleaſed to expreſs a deſire, that the Eſſay on Truth ſhould be printed in a more ſplendid form than that in which it had then appeared, ſo as to enſure profit as well as honour to the author. The Doctor had ſome objections to this propoſal; but they were obviated by his friends; and he was perſuaded to extend his volume to a proper ſize, by printing, along with the Eſſay, ſome other pieces, which were thought worthy of publication, though not originally intended for the preſs.

The firſt is a Diſſertation on Poetry and Muſic as they affect the mind.

In this tract he propoſes it as a truth in criticiſm, that the end of poetry is TO PLEASE. "Verſes, he ſays, if pleaſing, may be poetical, though they convey little or no inſtruction; but verſes, whoſe ſole merit is, that they convey inſtruction, are not poetical." He adds, "inſtruction however, eſpecially in poems of length, is neceſſary to their perfection, becauſe they would not be perfectly agreeable without it."

To this opinion it may be objected, that Horace, in a well known verſe, declares the end of poetry to be twofold, to pleaſe, or to inſtruct. Dr Beattie replies: "To the *perfection* of dramatic poetry, or, if you pleaſe, of poetry in general, both ſound morals and beautiful fiction are requiſite. But Horace never meant to ſay, that inſtruction, as well as pleaſure, is neceſſary to give to any compoſition the poetical character: or he would not in another place have celebrated, with ſo much affection and rapture, the melting ſtrains of Sappho, and the playful genius of Anacreon; two authors tranſcendently ſweet, but not remarkably inſtructive. We are ſure, that pathos and harmony, and elevated language, were in Horace's opinion, eſſential to poetry; and of theſe decorations nobody will affirm, that inſtruction is the end, who conſiders, that the moſt inſtructive books in the world are written in plain proſe.

This reaſoning, it may be ſaid, has a tendency to degrade the poetical character. In many pieces, we confeſs, the poet has only amuſed his reader. But then we can ſcarcely allow, that we are to form our ideas concerning the end of poetry, from ſuch compoſitions; which are rather the productions of inferior capacities, or of a ſportive imagination, than the efforts of a manly genius. For ſurely thoſe performances in which no kind

of inſtruction is conveyed, muſt be extremely frivolous:

Verſus inopes rerum, nugaque canoræ.

If there can be no *perfection* in poetry, without inſtruction, as our author ſeems to acknowledge, then inſtruction muſt be the nobleſt end of poetry, or the ultimate aim of every good poet: otherwiſe perfection is not to be expected.

We can indeed have no notion of any tolerable performance being deſtitute of every thing that may be called inſtruction. To open the reader's underſtanding, to enlarge his ideas, to extend his imagination, to improve his taſte, and to bring him acquainted with the works of nature, or the operations of the human heart, are different modes of inſtruction, not only perfectly conſiſtent with poetry, but, one or other, abſolutely neceſſary in every poem, and of much greater importance than the mere embelliſhments of ſtyle. From hence we are led to conclude, that inſtruction, as well as pleaſure, is neceſſary to give to any compoſition the poetical character, or at leaſt a character of conſequence in the poetical world.

In aſcertaining the ſtandard of poetical invention, our author ſays; "We neither expect nor deſire, that every human invention, where the end is only to pleaſe, ſhould be an exact tranſcript of real exiſtence. It is enough, that the mind acquieſce in it as probable, or plauſible, or ſuch as we think might happen, without any direct oppoſition to the laws of nature. Or, to ſpeak more accurately, it is enough that it be conſiſtent, either, firſt, with general experience; or, ſecondly, with popular opinion; or, thirdly, that it be conſiſtent with itſelf, and connected with probable circumſtances.

The laſt of theſe poſitions he illuſtrates by the following remarks:

"Caliban, in the Tempeſt, wou'd have ſhocked the mind as an improbability, if we had not been made acquainted with his origin, and ſeen his character diſplayed in a ſeries of conſiſtent behaviour. But when we are told that he ſprung from a witch and a demon, a connection not contrary to the laws of nature, as they were underſtood in Shakeſpeare's time, and find his manners conformable to his deſcent, we are eaſily reconciled to the fiction. In the ſame ſenſe, the Lilliputians of Swift may paſs for probable beings; not ſo much becauſe we know that a belief in pygmies was once current in the world, (for the true ancient pygmy was at leaſt thrice as tall as thoſe whom Gulliver viſited), but becauſe we find, that every circumſtance relating to them accords with itſelf, and with their ſuppoſed character. It is not the ſize of the people only that is diminutive; their country, ſeas, ſhips, and towns, are all in exact proportion; their theological and political principles, their paſſions, manners, cuſtoms, and all the parts of their conduct, betray a levity and littleneſs perfectly ſuitable: and ſo ſimple is the whole narration, and apparently ſo artleſs and ſincere, that I ſhould not much wonder, if it had impoſed (as I have been told it has) upon ſome perſons of no contemptible underſtanding. The ſame degree of credit may, perhaps for the ſame reaſons, be due to his giants. But when he grounds his narrative upon a contradiction to nature; when he preſents us with rational brutes, and irrational men; when he tells us of horſes building houſes for habitation, milking cows for food, riding in carriages, and holding converſations on the laws and politics of Europe; not all his genius (and he there exerts it to the utmoſt) is able to reconcile us to ſo monſtrous a fiction; we may ſmile at ſome of his abſurd exaggerations; we may be pleaſed with the energy of ſtile, and accuracy of deſcription, in particular places; and a malevolent heart may triumph in the ſatire; but we can never reliſh it as a fable, becauſe it is at once unnatural and ſelf-contradictory. Swift's judgment ſeems to have forſaken him on this occaſion: he wallows in naſtineſs and brutality; and the general run of his ſatire is downright defamation. Lucian's *True* hiſtory is a heap of extravagancies put together without order or unity, or any other apparent deſign, than to ridicule the language and manner of grave authors. His ravings, which have no better right to the name of fable, than a hill of rubbiſh has to that of palace, are deſtitute of every colour of plauſibility. Animal trees, ſhips ſailing in the ſky, armies of monſtrous things travelling between the ſun and moon on a pavement of cobwebs, rival nations of men inhabiting woods and mountains in a whale's belly, —are liker the dreams of a bedlamite, than the inventions of a rational being."

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

[*Notes to Correſpondents deferred for want of room.*]